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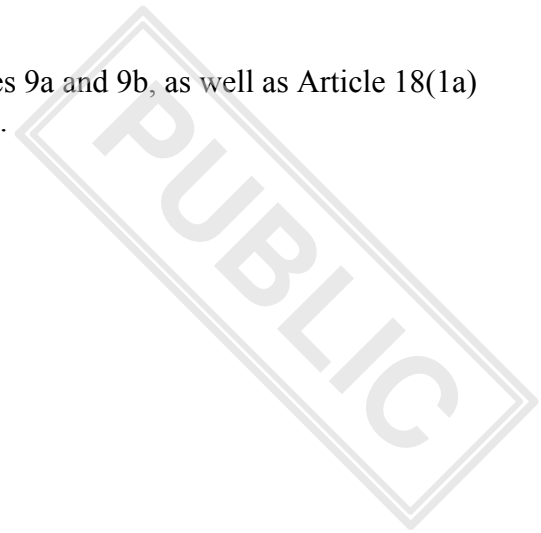
From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	JHA Counsellors (All)
N° prev. doc.:	14792/18
N° Cion doc.:	8411/18
Subject:	Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down rules facilitating the use of financial and other information for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of certain criminal offences and repealing Council Decision 2000/642/JHA - 4-columns table

Delegations will find attached the first version of the 4-columns table for the above draft Directive.

Delegations are requested to examine the differences between the respective positions of the co-legislators and indicate in which cases - and to what extent - they would be able to show flexibility towards the position of the European parliament.

Particular attention of the delegations is drawn to Articles 7 and 9 for which there are major differences between the respective positions. According to the Presidency's initial assessment, these provisions might prove to be difficult to negotiate with the Parliament.

Further important differences to be assessed include Articles 9a and 9b, as well as Article 18(1a) introduced by the Parliament (establishment of an EU FIU).



Proposal for a

DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

laying down rules facilitating the use of financial and other information for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of certain criminal offences and repealing Council Decision 2000/642/JHA

Line	COM Proposal (8411/18 dd. 17/04/2018)	EP Position/Ammendments (A8-0442/2018, vote on 3.12.2018)	Council negotiation mandate (14792/18 dd. 21/11/2018)	Comments
1.	Proposal for a		Proposal for a <i>Draft</i>	
2.	DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL			
	laying down rules facilitating the use of financial and other information for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of certain criminal offences and repealing Council Decision 2000/642/JHA	AM 1 laying down rules facilitating the use of financial and other information for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of certain serious criminal offences and repealing Council Decision 2000/642/JHA		
3.	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,			
4.	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 87(2) thereof,			
5.	Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,			
6.	After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,			

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7.	Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ¹ ,			
8.	¹ OJ C , , p. .			
9.	Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ² ,			
10.	² OJ C , , p. .			
11.	Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,			
12.	Whereas:			
13.	(1) Facilitating the use of financial information is necessary to prevent, detect, investigate or prosecute serious crimes.			
14.	(2) In order to enhance security in the Member States and across the Union, it is necessary to improve access to information by Financial Intelligence Units and public authorities responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of serious forms of crimes, to enhance their ability to conduct financial investigations and to improve cooperation between them.	AM 2 (2) In order to enhance security, <i>improve prosecution of financial crimes, combat money laundering and prevent tax evasion</i> in the Member <i>States and</i> across the Union, it is necessary to improve access to information by Financial Intelligence Units and public authorities responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of serious forms of crimes, to enhance their ability to conduct financial investigations and to improve cooperation between		

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		them.		
15.		AM 3 <i>(2a) Member States are obliged to cooperate sincerely, loyally and expeditiously pursuant to Article 4(3) of the Treaty on European Union.</i>		
16.	(3) In its Action Plan to strengthen the fight against terrorist financing ³ , the Commission committed to explore the possibility of a dedicated legal instrument to broaden the access to centralised bank account registries by Member States' authorities, namely authorities competent for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of criminal offences, Asset Recovery Offices, tax authorities, anti-corruption authorities. Moreover, the 2016 Action Plan also called for a mapping of obstacles to the access to, exchange and use of information and to the operational cooperation between Financial Intelligence Units.			
17.	³ COM (2016) 50 of 2.2.2016.			
18.		AM 4		

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		<i>(3a) Financial fraud and money laundering affect European tax payers. Combating those crimes, therefore, remains a priority for the Union.</i>		
19.	(4) Directive (EU) 2015/849 ⁴ requires Member States to establish centralised bank account registries or data retrieval systems allowing the timely identification of the persons holding bank and payment accounts and safe deposit boxes.			
20.	⁴ Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing, amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Directive 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Directive 2006/70/EC, OJ L 141 of 5.6.2015, p. 73.			
21.	(5) Pursuant to Directive (EU) 2015/849, the information held in those registries is directly accessible to Financial Intelligence Units and is also accessible to national authorities competent for the prevention of money laundering, its predicate offences and terrorist financing.			

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22.	(6) Immediate and direct access to the information held in centralised bank account registries is often indispensable for the success of a criminal investigation or for the timely identification, tracing and freezing of the related assets in view of their confiscation. Direct access is the most immediate type of access to the information held in centralised bank account registries. This Directive should therefore lay down rules granting direct access to information held in centralised bank account registries to designated Member States' authorities and other bodies competent for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of criminal offences.	AM 5 (6) Immediate and direct access to the information held in centralised bank account registries is often indispensable for the success of a criminal investigation or for the timely identification, tracing and freezing of the related assets in view of their confiscation. Direct access is the most immediate type of access to the information held in centralised bank account registries. This Directive should therefore lay down rules granting direct access to information held in centralised bank account registries to designated Member States' authorities and other bodies competent for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of criminal offences.	(6) Immediate and direct access to the information held in centralised bank account registries is often indispensable for the success of a criminal investigation or for the timely identification, tracing and freezing of the related assets in view of their confiscation. Direct access is the most immediate type of access to the information held in centralised bank account registries. This Directive should therefore lay down rules granting direct access to information held in centralised bank account registries to designated Member States' authorities and other bodies competent for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of criminal offences. <i>This Directive should not affect channels to exchange information between competent authorities or their powers to obtain information from obliged entities under Union or national law of Member States. Any access to information held in centralized registries by other national authorities for other purposes or with respect to other crimes than those covered by this</i>	

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			<i>Directive falls outside the scope of this Directive.</i>	
23.	(7) Given that in each Member States there are numerous authorities or bodies which are competent for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of criminal offences, and in order to ensure a proportionate access to financial and other information under the present Directive, Member States should be required to designate which authorities should be empowered to have access to the centralised bank account registries and request information from Financial Intelligence Units for the purposes of this Directive.	AM 6 (7) Given that in each Member States there are numerous authorities or bodies which are competent for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of criminal offences, and in order to ensure a proportionate access to financial and other information under the present Directive, Member States should be are required to designate which authorities should be empowered to have access to the centralised bank account registries and which should be able to request information from Financial Intelligence Units for the purposes of this Directive. Member States are also required to delimit the powers of such authorities.		
24.	(8) Asset Recovery Offices should be designated among the competent authorities and have direct access to the information held in centralised bank account registries when preventing, detecting or investigating a specific serious criminal offence or			

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	supporting a specific criminal investigation, including the identification, tracing and freezing of assets.			
25.	(9) To the extent that tax authorities and anti-corruption agencies are competent for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of criminal offences under national law, they should also be considered authorities that can be designated for the purposes of this Directive. Administrative investigations should not be covered under the present Directive.	AM 7 (9) To the extent that tax authorities and anti-corruption agencies are competent for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of criminal offences under national law, they should also be considered authorities that can be designated for the purposes of this Directive. Administrative investigations, <i>other than those conducted by the Financial Intelligence Units in the context of preventing, detecting and effectively combatting money laundering and terrorism financing</i> , should not be covered under the present this Directive.	(9) To the extent that tax authorities and anti-corruption agencies are competent for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of criminal offences under national law, they should also be considered authorities that can be designated for the purposes of this Directive. Administrative investigations, <i>other than those conducted by the Financial Intelligence Units in the context of preventing, detecting and effectively combatting money laundering and terrorist financing</i> , should not be covered under the present Directive.	
26.	(10) The perpetrators of criminal offences, in particular criminal groups and terrorists, often operate across different Member States and their assets, including bank accounts, are often located in other Member States. Given the cross-border dimension of serious crimes,	AM 8 (10) The perpetrators of criminal offences, <i>such as financial fraud and money laundering, are often criminal groups and terrorists, often organisations that</i> operate across different Member States and their assets, including bank accounts, are		

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	including terrorism, and of the related financial activities, it is often necessary for competent authorities carrying out investigations to access information on bank accounts held in other Member States.	often located in other Member States. Given the cross-border dimension of serious crimes, including terrorism, and of the related financial activities, it is often necessary for competent authorities carrying out <i>criminal</i> investigations to access information on bank accounts held in other Member States.		
27.	(11) The information acquired by competent authorities from the national centralised bank account registries can be exchanged with competent authorities located in a different Member State, in accordance with Council Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA ⁵ and Directive 2014/41/EU ⁶ of the European Parliament and the Council.	AM 9 (11) The information acquired by competent authorities from the national centralised bank account registries can be exchanged with competent authorities located in a different Member State, in accordance with Council Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA ¹⁴ and Directive 2014/41/EU <i>of the European Parliament and the Council</i> ¹⁵ , in compliance with the applicable data protection rules.		
28.	⁵ Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA of 18 December 2006 on simplifying the exchange of information and intelligence between law enforcement authorities of the Member States of the European Union, OJ L 386 of 29.12.2006, p. 89.	¹⁴ Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA of 18 December 2006 on simplifying the exchange of information and intelligence between law enforcement authorities of the Member States of		

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		the European Union, OJ L 386 of 29.12.2006, p. 89.		
29.	⁶ Directive 2014/41/EU of 3 April 2014 regarding the European Investigation Order in criminal matters, OJ L 130 of 1.5.2014, p. 1.	¹⁵ Directive 2014/41/EU of 3 April 2014 regarding the European Investigation Order in criminal matters, OJ L 130 of 1.5.2014, p. 1.		
30.	(12) Directive (EU) 2015/849 has substantially enhanced the Union legal framework that governs the activity and cooperation of Financial Intelligence Units. The powers of Financial Intelligence Units include the right to access the financial, administrative and law enforcement information that they require to combat money laundering, the associated predicate offences and terrorist financing. Nevertheless, Union law does not lay down all specific tools and mechanisms that Financial Intelligence Units must have at their disposal in order to access such information and accomplish their tasks. Since Member States remain entirely responsible for the setting up and deciding the organisational nature of Financial Intelligence Units, different Financial Intelligence Units have varying	AM 10 (12) Directive (EU) 2015/849 has substantially enhanced the Union legal framework that governs the activity and cooperation of Financial Intelligence Units, <i>including the possibility of establishing a coordination and support mechanism</i> . The powers of Financial Intelligence Units, <i>the legal status of which varies across Member States from administrative or law enforcement to hybrid ones</i> , include the right to access the financial, administrative and law enforcement information that they require to <i>prevent, detect and</i> combat money laundering, the associated predicate offences and terrorist financing. Nevertheless, Union law does not lay down all specific tools and mechanisms that Financial Intelligence Units must have at their disposal in order to	(12) Directive (EU) 2015/849 has substantially enhanced the Union legal framework that governs the activity and cooperation of Financial Intelligence Units, <i>the legal status of which varies across the Member States from administrative or law enforcement to hybrid ones</i> . The powers of Financial Intelligence Units include the right to access the financial, administrative and law enforcement information that they require to combat money laundering, the associated predicate offences and terrorist financing. Nevertheless, Union law does not lay down all specific tools and mechanisms that Financial Intelligence Units must have at their disposal in order to access such information and accomplish their tasks. Since Member States remain entirely responsible for the setting up and	

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	degrees of access to regulatory databases which leads to an insufficient exchange of information between law enforcement or prosecution services and Financial Intelligence Units.	access such information and accomplish their tasks. Since Member States remain entirely responsible for the setting up and deciding the organisational nature of Financial Intelligence Units, different Financial Intelligence Units have varying degrees of access to regulatory databases which leads to an insufficient exchange of information between law enforcement or prosecution services and Financial Intelligence Units.	deciding the organisational nature of Financial Intelligence Units, different Financial Intelligence Units have varying degrees of access to regulatory databases which leads to an insufficient exchange of information between law enforcement or prosecution services and Financial Intelligence Units.	
31.	(13) In order to enhance legal certainty and operational effectiveness, this Directive should lay down rules to strengthen the Financial Intelligence Units' ability to share information with their designated competent authorities for all serious criminal offences.	AM 11 (13) In order to enhance legal certainty and operational effectiveness, this Directive should lay down rules to strengthen the Financial Intelligence Units' ability to share information <i>or analysis</i> with <i>the designated competent authorities in their Member State for all serious criminal offences. More precisely, Financial Intelligence Units should be required to share information or analysis with the</i> designated competent authorities for all <i>the purposes of the prevention,</i>	(13) In order to enhance legal certainty and operational effectiveness, this Directive should lay down rules to strengthen the Financial Intelligence Units' ability to share information with their designated competent authorities for all serious criminal offences. <i>For that reason, Financial Intelligence Units should be entitled to reply to requests for information by competent authorities in certain situations. That entitlement does not preclude the autonomy of the Financial Intelligence Units under the Directive (EU) 2015/849 to disseminate information on their</i>	

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		<i>detection, investigation or prosecution of money laundering, the associated predicate offences and terrorist financing, and, where it is necessary on a case-by-case basis, of serious criminal offences. At the same time, this Directive should not affect the operational independence and autonomy of the Financial Intelligence Units as established in Directive (EU) 2015/849, including the ability to take autonomous decisions to analyse, request and disseminate information. Any refusal to comply with a request for information from a competent authority in its Member State should be appropriately explained.</i>	<i>own initiative. In particular, in cases where the information originates from a Financial Intelligence Unit of another Member State, any restrictions and conditions imposed by that Financial Intelligence Unit for the use of that information need to be complied with and any use for purposes beyond those originally approved is made subject to the prior consent of that Financial Intelligence Unit.</i>	
32.	(14) This Directive should also set out a clearly defined legal framework to enable Financial Intelligence Units to request relevant data stored by designated competent authorities in order to enable them to prevent and combat money laundering, the associated predicate offences and terrorist financing effectively.	AM 12 (14) This Directive should also set out a clearly defined legal framework to enable Financial Intelligence Units to request relevant data stored by designated competent authorities in <i>their Member State in</i> order to enable them to prevent, <i>detect</i> and combat money laundering, the associated predicate offences and terrorist		

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		financing effectively.		
33.	(15) Sharing information between Financial Intelligence Units and with competent authorities should only be permitted where it is necessary on a case-by-case basis, either for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of serious criminal offences or for money laundering, the associated predicate offences and terrorist financing.	AM 13 (15) Sharing information between Financial Intelligence Units and with competent authorities should only be permitted where it is necessary on a case-by-case basis, either for the purposes of the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of serious criminal offences or for money laundering, the associated predicate offences or terrorist financing, and, in exceptional and urgent cases where this is sufficiently justified, of serious criminal offences. Such sharing of information should be undeterred.	(15) Sharing information between Financial Intelligence Units and with competent authorities should only be permitted where it is necessary on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the principle of proportionality either for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of serious criminal offences or for money laundering, the associated predicate offences and terrorist financing.	
34.	(16) In order to prevent and combat money laundering, the associated predicate offences and terrorist financing more effectively and to reinforce its role in providing financial information and analysis, a Financial Intelligence Unit should be empowered to exchange information or analysis already in its possession or which can be obtained from obliged entities at the request of another Financial Intelligence	AM 14 (16) In order to prevent, detect and combat money laundering, the associated predicate offences and terrorist financing more effectively and to reinforce its role in providing financial information and analysis, a Financial Intelligence Unit should be empowered to exchange information already in its possession or which can be obtained from	(16) In order to prevent and combat money laundering, the associated predicate offences and terrorist financing more effectively and to reinforce its role in providing financial information and analysis, a Financial Intelligence Unit should be empowered to exchange information or analysis already in its possession or which can be obtained from obliged entities at the request of another Financial Intelligence	

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	Unit or of a competent authority in its Member State. This exchange should not hamper a Financial Intelligence Unit's active role in disseminating its analysis to other Financial Intelligence Units where that analysis reveals facts, conduct or suspicion of money laundering and terrorist financing of direct interest to those other Financial Intelligence Units. Financial analysis covers operational analysis which focuses on individual cases and specific targets or on appropriate selected information, depending on the type and volume of the disclosures received and the expected use of the information after dissemination as well as strategic analysis addressing money laundering and terrorist financing trends and patterns. However, this Directive should be without prejudice to the organisational status and role conferred to Financial Intelligence Units under the national law of Member States.	obliged entities <i>or analysis already in its possession</i> at the request of another Financial Intelligence Unit or of a competent authority in its Member State. This exchange should not hamper a Financial Intelligence Unit's active role in disseminating its analysis to other Financial Intelligence Units where that analysis reveals facts, conduct or suspicion of money laundering and terrorist financing of direct interest to those other Financial Intelligence Units. Financial analysis covers operational analysis which focuses on individual cases and specific targets or on appropriate selected information, depending on the type and volume of the disclosures received and the expected use of the information after dissemination as well as strategic analysis addressing money laundering and terrorist financing trends and patterns. <i>It is essential that FIUs be provided with feedback from competent authorities as regards the use made of the financial information and financial analysis provided and the outcome of the investigation or prosecution relating to such</i>	Unit or of a competent authority in its Member State. This <i>The</i> exchange <i>of information</i> should not hamper a Financial Intelligence Unit's active role in disseminating its analysis to other Financial Intelligence Units where that analysis reveals facts, conduct or suspicion of money laundering and terrorist financing of direct interest to those other Financial Intelligence Units. Financial analysis covers operational analysis which focuses on individual cases and specific targets or on appropriate selected information, depending on the type and volume of the disclosures received and the expected use of the information after dissemination as well as strategic analysis addressing money laundering and terrorist financing trends and patterns. However, this Directive should be without prejudice to the organisational status and role conferred to Financial Intelligence Units under the national law of Member States.	

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		<i>information. Member States should put in place appropriate mechanisms to allow for such exchanges of information and follow-ups.</i> However, this Directive should be without prejudice to the organisational status and role conferred to Financial Intelligence Units under the national law of Member States.		
35.	(17) Time limits for exchanges of information between Financial Intelligence Units are necessary to ensure quick, effective and consistent cooperation. Sharing information necessary to solve cross-border cases and investigations should be carried out with the same celerity and priority as for a similar domestic case. Time limits should be provided to ensure effective sharing of information within reasonable time or to meet procedural constraints. Shorter time limits should be provided in duly justified cases, where the requests relate to specific serious criminal offences, such as terrorist offences and offences related to a terrorist group or activities as laid down in Union law.	AM 15 (17) Time limits for exchanges of information between Financial Intelligence Units are necessary to ensure quick, effective and consistent cooperation. Sharing information necessary to solve cross-border cases and investigations should be carried out with the same celerity and priority as for a similar domestic case. Time limits should be provided to ensure effective sharing of information within reasonable time or to meet procedural constraints, <i>as well as to harmonise practices in the exchange of information between FIUs across the Union.</i> Shorter time limits should be provided in duly justified cases, where the	(17) — Time limits for exchanges of information between Financial Intelligence Units are necessary to ensure quick, effective and consistent cooperation. Sharing information necessary to solve cross-border cases and investigations should be carried out with the same celerity and priority as for a similar domestic case. Time limits should be provided to ensure effective sharing of information within reasonable time or to meet procedural constraints. Shorter time limits should be provided in duly justified cases, where the requests relate to specific serious criminal offences, such as terrorist offences and offences related to a terrorist group	

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		requests relate to specific serious criminal offences, such as terrorist offences and offences related to a terrorist group or activities as laid down in Union law.	or activities as laid down in Union law.	
36.	(18) The use of secure facilities for the exchange of information, in particular the decentralised computer network FIU.net (the 'FIU.net'), which is managed by Europol since 1 January 2016, or its successor and the techniques offered by FIU.net, should be used for exchanges of information between Financial Intelligence Units.		(18) The use of secure facilities for the exchange of information, in particular the decentralised computer network FIU.net (the 'FIU.net'), which is managed by Europol since 1 January 2016, or its successor and the techniques offered by FIU.net, should be used for exchanges of information between Financial Intelligence Units.	
37.	(19) Given the sensitivity of financial data that should be analysed by Financial Intelligence Units and the necessary data protection safeguards, this Directive should specifically set out the type and scope of information that can be exchanged between Financial Intelligence Units and with designated competent authorities. This Directive should not bring any changes to currently agreed methods of data collection.	AM 16 (19) Given the sensitivity of financial data that should be analysed by Financial Intelligence Units and the necessary data protection safeguards, this Directive should specifically set out the type and scope of information that can be exchanged between Financial Intelligence Units and with designated competent authorities. This Directive should not bring any changes to currently agreed methods of data collection. <i>However, Member States should be able to</i>		

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		<i>decide to broaden the scope of financial information and bank account information that can be exchanged between the Financial Intelligence Units and designated competent authorities. Member States could also facilitate access by competent authorities to financial information and bank account information for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of criminal offences other than serious criminal offences. This Directive should not derogate from the applicable data protection rules.</i>		
38.	(20) Under its specific competences and tasks as laid down in Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁷ , Europol provides support to Member States' cross-border investigations into the money laundering activities of transnational criminal organisations. According to Regulation (EU) 2016/794, the Europol National Units are the liaison bodies between Europol and the Member States' authorities competent to investigate criminal	AM 17 (20) Under its specific competences and tasks as laid down in Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹⁶ , Europol provides support to Member States' cross-border investigations into the money laundering activities of transnational criminal organisations. <i>In that context, Europol should notify the Member States of any information and connections between criminal</i>	(20) Under its specific competences and tasks as laid down in Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁷ , Europol provides support to Member States' cross-border investigations into the money laundering activities of transnational criminal organisations. <i>In that context, Europol is obliged to notify the Member States of any information and connections between criminal offences concerning them.</i> According to	

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	offences. To provide Europol with the information necessary to carry out its tasks, Member States should provide that their Financial Intelligence Unit replies to requests for financial information and financial analysis made by Europol through the respective Europol National Unit. Member States should also provide that their Europol National Unit replies to requests for information on bank accounts by Europol. Requests made by Europol have to be duly justified. They have to be made on a case-by case basis, within the limits of Europol's responsibilities and for the performance of its tasks.	<i>offences concerning those Member States.</i> According to Regulation (EU) 2016/794, the Europol National Units are the liaison bodies between Europol and the Member States' authorities competent to investigate criminal offences. To provide Europol with the information necessary to carry out its tasks, Member States should provide that their Financial Intelligence Unit <i>replies is entitled to reply</i> to requests for financial information and financial analysis made by Europol through the respective Europol National Unit. Member States should also provide that their Europol National Unit <i>replies is entitled to reply</i> to requests for information on bank accounts by Europol. Requests made by Europol have to be duly justified. They have to be made on a case-by case basis, within the limits of Europol's responsibilities and for the performance of its tasks. <i>The operational independence and autonomy of Financial Intelligence Units should not be jeopardised and the decision whether to provide the requested information or analysis should remain with the</i>	Regulation (EU) 2016/794, the Europol National Units are the liaison bodies between Europol and the Member States' authorities competent to investigate criminal offences. To provide Europol with the information necessary to carry out its tasks, Member States should provide that <i>entitle</i> their Financial Intelligence Unit replies to reply to requests for financial information and financial analysis made by Europol through the respective Europol National Unit <i>or by direct contacts where appropriate.</i> Member States should also provide that <i>entitle</i> their Europol National Unit replies and where appropriate <i>also their competent authorities to reply</i> to requests for information on bank accounts by Europol. Requests made by Europol have to be duly justified. They have to be made on a case-by case basis, within the limits of Europol's responsibilities and for the performance of its tasks.	

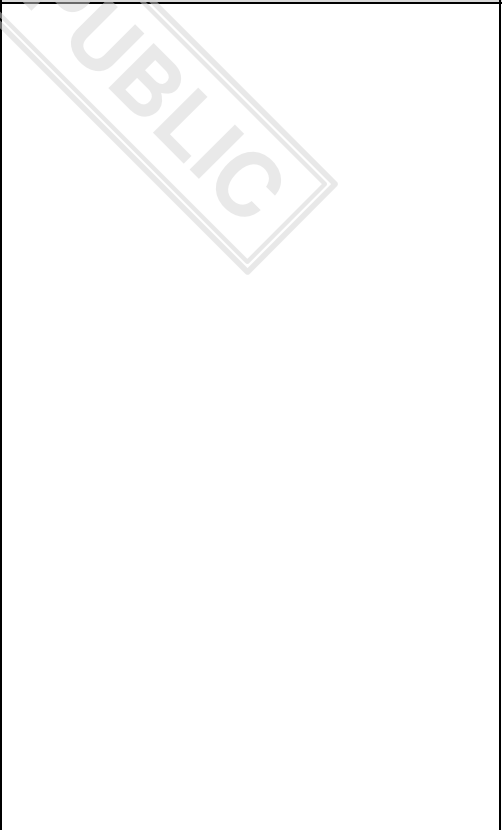
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		<i>FIU. In order to ensure quick and effective cooperation, time limits for replies by the FIUs to requests by Europol should be set.</i>		
39.	⁷ Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) and replacing and repealing Council Decisions 2009/371/JHA, 2009/934/JHA, 2009/935/JHA, 2009/936/JHA and 2009/968/JHA, OJ L 135, 24.5.2016, p. 53.	¹⁶ Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) and replacing and repealing Council Decisions 2009/371/JHA, 2009/934/JHA, 2009/935/JHA, 2009/936/JHA and 2009/968/JHA, OJ L 135, 24.5.2016, p. 53.	⁷ Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) and replacing and repealing Council Decisions 2009/371/JHA, 2009/934/JHA, 2009/935/JHA, 2009/936/JHA and 2009/968/JHA, OJ L 135, 24.5.2016, p. 53.	
40.	(21) This Directive should also be mindful of the fact that, in accordance with Article 43 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1939 ⁸ , the European Delegated Prosecutors of the European Public Prosecution Office (EPPO) are empowered to obtain any relevant information stored in national criminal investigation and law enforcement databases, as well as other relevant registries of public authorities, including centralised bank account registries and data retrieval systems under the same conditions as those		(21) This Directive should also be mindful of the fact that, where applicable , in accordance with Article 43 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1939 ⁸ , the European Delegated Prosecutors of the European Public Prosecution Office (EPPO) are empowered to obtain any relevant information stored in national criminal investigation and law enforcement databases, as well as other relevant registries of public authorities, including centralised bank account registries and data retrieval systems under the same	

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	that apply under national law in similar cases.		conditions as those that apply under national law in similar cases.	
41.	⁸ Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1939 of 12 October 2017, implementing enhanced cooperation on the establishment of the European Public Prosecution Office ("the EPPO"), OJ L 283 of 31.10.2017, p. 1.		⁸ Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1939 of 12 October 2017, implementing enhanced cooperation on the establishment of the European Public Prosecution Office ("the EPPO"), OJ L 283 of 31.10.2017, p. 1.	
42.		AM 18 <i>(21 a) To strengthen the cooperation between Financial Intelligence Units, the European Commission should carry out an impact assessment in the near future to evaluate the possibility and appropriateness of establishing a coordination and support mechanism, such as an EU FIU.</i>		
43.	(22) To achieve the appropriate balance between efficiency and a high level of data protection, Member States should be required to ensure that the processing of sensitive financial information that could reveal a person's race or ethnic origin, political opinions, religion or philosophical beliefs, trade union membership, health, sexual life or sexual orientation should be allowed only to the extent	AM 19 (22) To achieve the appropriate balance between efficiency and a high level of data protection, Member States should be required to ensure that the processing of sensitive financial information that could reveal a person's race or ethnic origin, political opinions, religion or philosophical beliefs, trade union membership, health,		

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	that it is strictly necessary and relevant to a specific investigation.	sexual life or sexual orientation should be allowed only <i>by persons specifically authorised and</i> to the extent that it is strictly necessary and, relevant to a specific <i>and proportionate for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of a specific crime and in compliance with the applicable data protection rules.</i>	PUBLIC	
44.	(23) This Directive respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised by Article 6 of the Treaty on European Union and by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in particular the right to respect for private and family life (Article 7) and the right to the protection of personal data (Article 8), by international law and international agreements to which the Union or all the Member States are party, including the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and in Member States' constitutions in their respective fields of application.	AM 20 (23) This Directive respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised by Article 6 of the Treaty on European Union and by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in particular the right to respect for private and family life (Article 7) and, the right to the protection of personal data (Article 8), <i>the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial (Article 47), the presumption of innocence and right of defence (Article 48), the principles of legality and proportionality of criminal offences and penalties (Article 49),</i> by international law and international agreements to which the Union or all the Member		

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		States are party, including the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and in Member States' constitutions in their respective fields of application. <i>This Directive respects and observes also the freedom to conduct a business and the prohibition of discrimination.</i>	PUBLIC	
45.	(24) It is essential to ensure that processing of personal data under this Directive fully respects the right to protection of personal data. Any such processing is subject to Directive (EU) 2016/680 of the European Parliament and of the Council and to Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁹ , in their respective scope of application. As far as the access of Asset Recovery Offices to centralised bank account registries and data retrieval systems is concerned, Directive (EU) 2016/680 applies while Article 5(2) of Council Decision 2007/845/JHA should not apply. As far as Europol is concerned, Regulation (EU) 2016/794 applies. Specific and			

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	additional safeguards and conditions for ensuring the protection of personal data should be laid down in this Directive in respect of mechanisms to ensure the processing of sensitive data and records of information requests.			
46.	⁹ Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1).			
47.	(25) Personal data obtained under this Directive should only be processed by competent authorities where it is necessary and proportionate for the purposes of prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of serious crime.	AM 21 (25) <i>Any</i> personal data obtained under this Directive should only be processed <i>in accordance with Directive (EU) 2016/680 and Regulation (EU) 2016/679</i> by competent authorities where it is necessary and proportionate for the purposes of prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of serious crime.		
48.	(26) Furthermore, in order to respect the right to the protection of personal data and the right to privacy and limit the impact of the access to the information contained	AM 22 (26) Furthermore, in order to respect the right to the protection of personal data and the right to		

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	in centralised bank account registries and data retrieval systems, it is essential to provide for conditions limiting the access. In particular, Member States should ensure that appropriate data protection policies and measures apply to the access to personal data from competent authorities for the purposes of this Directive. Only authorised persons should have access to information containing personal data which can be obtained from the centralised bank account registries or through authentication processes.	privacy and limit the impact of the access to the information contained in centralised bank account registries and data retrieval systems, it is essential to provide for conditions limiting the access. In particular, Member States should ensure that appropriate data protection policies and measures apply to the access to personal data from competent authorities for the purposes of this Directive. Only authorised persons staff should have access to information containing personal data which can be obtained from the centralised bank account registries or through authentication processes. <i>Staff granted access to such sensitive data should receive training on security practices with regards to the exchange and handling of the data.</i>		
49.	(27) The transfer of financial data to third countries and international partners, for the purposes laid down in this Directive should only be allowed under the conditions laid down in Chapter V of Directive (EU) 2016/680 or Chapter V of Regulation (EU) 2016/679.		(27) — The transfer of financial data to third countries and international partners, for the purposes laid down in this Directive should only be allowed under the conditions laid down in Chapter V of Directive (EU) 2016/680 or Chapter V of Regulation (EU) 2016/679.	

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50.	(28) The Commission should report on the implementation of this Directive three years after its date of transposition, and every three years thereafter. In accordance with paragraphs 22 and 23 of the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making ¹⁰ the Commission should also carry out an evaluation of this Directive on the basis of information collected through specific monitoring arrangements in order to assess the actual effects of the Directive and the need for any further action.	AM 23 (28) The Commission should report on the implementation of this Directive three two years after its date of transposition, and every three years thereafter. In accordance with paragraphs 22 and 23 of the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making ¹⁹ the Commission should also carry out an evaluation of this Directive on the basis of information collected through specific monitoring arrangements in order to assess the actual effects of the Directive and the need for any further action.	PUBLIC	
51.	¹⁰ Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016; OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1–14.	¹⁹ Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016; OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1–14.		
52.	(29) This Directive aims at ensuring that rules are adopted to provide Union citizens with a higher level of security by preventing and combating crime, pursuant to Article 67 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. Due to their transnational nature, the	AM 24 (29) This Directive aims at ensuring that rules are adopted to provide Union citizens with a higher level of security by preventing and combating crime, pursuant to Article 67 of the Treaty on the		

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	terrorist and criminal threats affect the Union as a whole and require a Union wide response. Criminals may exploit, and will benefit from, the lack of an efficient use of bank account information and financial information in a Member State, which can have consequences in another Member State. Since the objective of this Directive cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, but can rather be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve this objective.	Functioning of the European Union. Due to their transnational nature, the terrorist and criminal threats cross border organised crimes affect the Union as a whole and require a Union wide response. Criminals may exploit, and will benefit from, the lack of an efficient use of bank account information and financial information in a Member State, which can have consequences in another Member State. Since the objective of this Directive cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, but can rather be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve this objective.	PUBLIC	
53.	(30) Council Decision 2000/642/JHA should be repealed since its subject matter is regulated by other Union acts and is not needed anymore.			/

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54.	(31) [In accordance with Article 3 of Protocol (No 21) on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on the European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the United Kingdom and Ireland have notified their wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Directive.]		PUBLIC	
55.	(32) [In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol (No 21) on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and without prejudice to Article 4 of that Protocol, the United Kingdom and Ireland are not taking part in the adoption and application of this Directive and are not bound by it or subject to its application.]		(32) — [In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol (No 21) on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and without prejudice to Article 4 of that Protocol, the United Kingdom and Ireland are not taking part in the adoption and application of this Directive and are not bound by it or subject to its application.]	
56.	(33) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol (No 22) on the position of Denmark annexed to the Treaty on the European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of			

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	the European Union, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Directive and is not bound by it or subject to its application.			
57.	(34) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 28(2) of Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 ¹¹ of the European Parliament and of the Council [and delivered an opinion on ... ¹²],			
58.	¹¹ Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies on the free movement of such data, OJ L 8, 12.1.2001, p. 1.			
59.	¹² OJ C ...			
60.	HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:			
61.	Chapter I			
62.	General provisions			
63.	Article 1			
	Subject matter			

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64.	1. This Directive lays down measures to facilitate access by competent authorities to financial information and bank account information for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of serious criminal offences. It also provides for measures to facilitate access by Financial Intelligence Units to law enforcement information and to facilitate the cooperation between Financial Intelligence Units.	AM 25 1. This Directive lays down measures to facilitate access by competent authorities <i>to and use of</i> financial information and bank account information <i>by competent authorities</i> for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of serious criminal offences. It also provides for measures to facilitate access by Financial Intelligence Units to law enforcement information, <i>where this information is necessary, on a case-by-case basis</i> , and to facilitate the cooperation between Financial Intelligence Units.	1. This Directive lays down measures to facilitate access <i>to and use of financial information and bank account information</i> , by competent authorities, for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of serious criminal offences. It also provides for measures to facilitate access by Financial Intelligence Units to law enforcement information <i>for the prevention and combating of money laundering, associate predicate offences and terrorist financing</i> and to facilitate the cooperation between Financial Intelligence Units.	
65.	2. This Directive is without prejudice to:			
66.	(a) the provisions of Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council and the related provisions in the national law of Member States, including the organisational status conferred to Financial Intelligence Units under national law;	AM 26 (a) the provisions of Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council and the related provisions in the national law of Member States, including the organisational status conferred to Financial Intelligence Units under national law <i>and the competences of national authorities responsible for application of legislation</i>		

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		<i>concerning prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering and terrorist financing.</i>		
67.	(b) the powers of competent authorities to exchange information between them or to obtain information from obliged entities under Union law or the national law of Member States.		(b) the powers of competent authorities channels to exchange information between them competent authorities or their powers to obtain information from obliged entities under Union law or the national law of Member States;	
68.			(c) the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol);	
69.			(d) the obligations resulting from European Union instruments on mutual legal assistance or on mutual recognition of decisions regarding criminal matters and from Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA.	
70.	Article 2 Definitions			

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71.	For the purposes of this Directive, the following definitions apply:			
72.	(a) 'centralised bank account registries' means the centralised automated mechanisms, such as central registries or central electronic data retrieval systems, set up in accordance with Article 32a(1) of Directive (EU) 2015/849;			
73.	(b) 'Asset Recovery Offices' means the national offices designated by the Member States pursuant to Article 8(1) of Council Decision 2007/845/JHA for the purposes of the facilitation of the tracing and identification of proceeds of crime and other crime related property in view of its possible freezing, seizure or confiscation based on an order issued by a competent judicial authority;			
74.	(c) 'Financial Intelligence Unit' means the body established in each Member State for the purposes of Article 32 of Directive (EU) 2015/849;			
75.	(d) 'obliged entities' means the entities set out in Article 2 of Directive (EU) 2015/849;			

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76.	(e) 'financial information' means any type of information or data which is held by Financial Intelligence Units to prevent, detect and effectively combat money laundering and terrorist financing, or any type of information or data which is held by public authorities or by obliged entities for those purposes and which is available to Financial Intelligence Units without the taking of coercive measures under national law;	AM 27 (e) 'financial information' means any type of information or data which is , <i>such as data on financial assets, movements of funds, financial business relationship</i> , held by Financial Intelligence Units to prevent, detect and effectively combat money laundering and terrorist financing, or any type of information or data which is held by public authorities or by obliged entities for those purposes and which is available to Financial Intelligence Units without the taking of coercive measures under national law;	(e) 'financial information' means any type of information or data which is <i>already</i> held by Financial Intelligence Units to prevent, detect and effectively combat money laundering and terrorist financing, or any type of information or data which is held by public authorities or by obliged entities for those purposes and which is available to Financial Intelligence Units without the taking of coercive measures under national law; .	
77.	(f) 'law enforcement information' means any type of information or data which is held by competent authorities to prevent, detect, investigate or prosecute criminal offences or any type of information or data which is held by public authorities or by private entities for those purposes and which is available to competent authorities without the taking of coercive measures under national law;	AM 28 (f) law enforcement information' means any type of information or data which <i>already</i> is held by competent authorities to prevent, detect, investigate or prosecute criminal offences or any type of information or data which is held by public authorities or by private entities for those purposes and which is available to competent authorities without the taking of coercive measures under national	(f) 'law enforcement information' means:	

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		law; <i>such information includes inter alia criminal records, information on investigations or on ongoing prosecutions, information on the freezing or seizure of assets or on other investigative or provisional measures and information on convictions, on confiscations and on mutual legal assistance activities;</i>		
78.			(1) any type of information or data which is <i>already</i> held by competent authorities <i>in the context of</i> preventing, detecting, investigating or prosecuting criminal offences, or	
79.			(2) any type of information or data which is held by public authorities or by private entities for those purposes <i>in that context</i> and which is available to competent authorities without the taking of coercive measures under national law;	
80.	(g) 'bank account information' means the following information contained in the centralised bank account registries:	AM 29 (g) 'bank account information' means the following information <i>on bank and payments accounts and safe deposit boxes</i> contained in the	(g) 'bank account information' means the following information <i>on bank and payment accounts</i> contained in the centralised bank account registries:	

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		centralised bank account registries:		
81.	(a) for the customer-account holder and any person purporting to act on behalf of the customer: the name, complemented by either the other identification data required under the national provisions transposing Article 13(1)(a) of Directive (EU) 2015/849 on identifying the customer and verifying the customer's identity, or a unique identification number;			
82.	(b) for the beneficial owner of the customer-account holder: the name, complemented by either the other identification data required under the national provisions transposing Article 13(1)(b) of Directive (EU) 2015/849 on identifying the beneficial owner and verifying the beneficial owner's identity, or a unique identification number;			
83.	(c) for the bank or payment account: the IBAN number and the date of account opening and closing;			
84.	(d) for the safe deposit box: name of the lessee complemented by the other identification data required under the national provisions transposing Article 13			

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	(1) of Directive (EU) 2015/849 on the identification of the customer and the beneficial owner and verification of his/her identity, or a unique identification number and the duration of the lease period.			
85.	(h) 'money laundering' means the conduct defined in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/XX ¹³ ;			
86.	¹³ Directive 2018/XX/EU on countering money laundering by criminal law, OJ ...			
87.	(i) 'associated predicate offences' means the offences set out in Article 2 of Directive (EU) 2018/XX;			
88.	(j) 'terrorist financing' means the conduct defined in Article 11 of Directive (EU) 2017/541 ¹⁴ ;			
89.	¹⁴ Directive (EU) 2017/541 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on combating terrorism and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA and amending Council Decision 2005/671/JHA, OJ L 88 of 31.3.2017, p. 6.			
90.	(k) 'financial analysis' means the operational and strategic analysis carried out by the Financial Intelligence Units for the performance of their tasks pursuant to Directive (EU) 2015/849;	AM 30 (k) 'financial analysis' means the results of operational and strategic analysis carried out by the Financial Intelligence Units for the performance of their tasks pursuant	(k) 'financial analysis' means the results of operational and strategic analysis that has already been carried out by the Financial Intelligence Units for the	

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		to Directive (EU) 2015/849;	performance of their tasks pursuant to Directive (EU) 2015/849;	
91.	(l) 'serious criminal offences' means the forms of crime listed in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council.			
92.	Article 3 Designation of competent authorities			
93.	1. Each Member State shall designate among its authorities competent for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of criminal offences the competent authorities empowered to access and search the national centralised bank account registries set up by the Member States in accordance with Article 32a of Directive (EU) 2015/849. They shall include the Europol National Units and the Asset Recovery Offices.	AM 31 1. Each Member State shall designate among its authorities competent for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of criminal offences the competent authorities empowered to access and search the national centralised bank account registries set up by the Member States in accordance with Article 32a of Directive (EU) 2015/849. They shall include at least the Europol National Units and the Asset Recovery Offices.	1. Each Member State shall designate among its authorities competent for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of criminal offences the competent authorities empowered to access and search its national centralised bank account registries registry set up by the Member States in accordance with Article 32a of Directive (EU) 2015/849. They shall at least include the Europol National Units and the Asset Recovery Offices.	
94.	2. Each Member State shall designate among its authorities competent for the prevention, detection, investigation or	AM 32 2. Each Member State shall designate among its authorities	2. Each Member State shall designate among its authorities competent for the prevention,	

Line	COM Proposal (8411/18 dd. 17/04/2018)	EP Position/Ammendments (A8-0442/2018, vote on 3.12.2018)	Council negotiation mandate (14792/18 dd. 21/11/2018)	Comments
	prosecution of criminal offences the competent authorities empowered to request and receive financial information or financial analysis from the Financial Intelligence Unit. They shall include the Europol National Units.	competent for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of criminal offences the competent authorities empowered to request and receive financial information or financial analysis from the Financial Intelligence Unit. They shall <i>at least</i> include the Europol National Units.	detection, investigation or prosecution of criminal offences the competent authorities empowered <i>entitled</i> to request and receive financial information or financial analysis from the Financial Intelligence Unit. They shall include the Europol National Units.	
95.	3. Each Member State shall notify the Commission its designated competent authorities in accordance with paragraphs (1) and (2) by [6 months from transposition date] at the latest, and shall notify the Commission of any amendment thereto. The Commission shall publish the notifications and any amendment thereto in the Official Journal of the European Union.	AM 33 3. Each Member State shall notify the Commission its designated competent authorities in accordance with paragraphs (1) and (2) by [6 months <i>4 months</i> from transposition date] at the latest, and shall notify the Commission of any amendment thereto. The Commission shall publish the notifications and any amendment thereto in the Official Journal of the European Union.		
96.	Chapter II			
97.	Access by competent authorities to bank account information			
98.	Article 4			

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	Access and search by competent authorities to bank account information			
99.	1. Member States shall ensure that the competent authorities designated pursuant to Article 3(1) shall have the power to access and search, directly and immediately, bank account information when necessary for the performance of their tasks for the purposes of preventing, detecting, investigating or prosecuting a serious criminal offence or supporting a criminal investigation concerning a serious criminal offence, including the identification, tracing and freezing of the assets related to such investigation.	AM 34 1. Member States shall ensure that the competent authorities designated pursuant to Article 3(1) shall have the power to access and search, directly and immediately, bank account information when necessary for the performance of their tasks for the purposes of preventing, detecting, investigating or prosecuting a serious criminal offence or supporting a criminal investigation concerning a serious criminal offence, including the identification, tracing and freezing of the assets related to such investigation. <i>Access and search is also deemed direct and immediate where the national authorities operating the central bank account registries transmit the bank account information expeditiously by an automated mechanism to competent authorities, provided that no intermediary institution interferes with the requested data or the information to be provided.</i>	1. Member States shall ensure that the competent <i>national</i> authorities designated pursuant to Article 3(1) shall have the power to access and search, directly and immediately, bank account information when necessary for the performance of their tasks for the purposes of preventing, detecting, investigating or prosecuting a serious criminal offence or supporting a criminal investigation concerning a serious criminal offence, including the identification, tracing and freezing of the assets related to such investigation. <i>Access and search is also deemed direct and immediate where the national authorities operating the central bank account registries transmit the bank account information expeditiously by an automated mechanism to competent authorities, provided that no intermediary institution may interfere with the requested data or the information to be provided.</i>	

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100		AM 35 <i>1a. Member States providing access to bank account information through central electronic data retrieval systems shall ensure that the authority operating the retrieval systems reports search results in an immediate and unfiltered way to competent authorities.</i>		
101	2. The additional information that Member States may deem essential and include in the centralised bank account registries in accordance with Article 32a(4) of Directive 2018/XX/EU shall not be accessible and searchable by competent authorities according to this Directive.	AM 36 2. The additional information that Member States may deem essential and include in the centralised bank account registries in accordance with Article 32a(4) of Directive 2018/XX/EU shall not be accessible and searchable by competent authorities according to on the basis of this Directive.	2. The additional information that Member States may deem essential and include in the centralised bank account registries in accordance with Article 32a(4) of Directive 2018/XX/EU shall not be accessible and searchable by competent authorities according to on the basis of this Directive.	
102	Article 5 Conditions for the access and search by competent authorities			
103	1. The access and search of bank account information in accordance with Article 4 shall be performed only by the persons within each competent authority that			

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	have been specifically designated and authorised to perform these tasks and on a case-by-case basis.			
104		AM 37 <i>1a. Member States shall ensure that the staff of the national designated competent authorities maintains high professional standards of confidentiality and data protection.</i>		
105	2. Member States shall ensure that the access and search by competent authorities is supported by technical and organisational measures ensuring the security of the data.	AM 38 2. Member States shall ensure that the access and search by competent authorities is supported by technical and organisational measures ensuring the security of the data <i>to the highest technological standard available.</i>		
106	Article 6 Monitoring the access and search by competent authorities			
107	1. Member States shall ensure that the authorities operating the centralised bank account registries keep a log of any access by competent authorities to bank account information. The logs shall		1. Member States shall ensure that the authorities operating the centralised bank account registries keep a log logs are kept of any access by competent authorities to bank account information. The logs	

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	include, in particular, the following elements:		shall include, in particular, the following elements:	
108	(a) the national file reference;			
109	(b) the date and time of the query or search;			
110	(c) the type of data used to launch the query or search;			
111	(d) the results of the query or search;	AM 39 (d) <i>the unique identifiers of the results of the query or search;</i>		
112	(e) the name of the authority consulting the registry;			
113	(f) the identifiers of the official who carried out the query or search and of the official who ordered the query or search.	AM 40 (f) the identifiers of the official who carried out the query or search and of the official who ordered the query or search, <i>and as far as possible, the identity of the recipient of the results of the query or search.</i>	(f) the identifiers <i>unique user identifier</i> of the official who carried out the query or search and of the official who ordered <i>and, as far as possible, the unique user identifier of the recipient of the results of the query or search.</i>	
114	2. The logs shall be regularly checked by the data protection officers of the centralised bank account registries and by the competent supervisory authority established in accordance with Article 41 of Directive (EU) 2016/680.		2. The logs shall be regularly checked by <i>made available, on request, to</i> the data protection officers of the centralised bank account registries and by <i>to</i> the competent supervisory authority established in accordance with	

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			Article 41 of Directive (EU) 2016/680.	
115	3. The logs referred to in paragraph 1 shall be used only for data protection monitoring, including checking the admissibility of a request and the lawfulness of data processing, and for ensuring data security. They shall be protected by appropriate measures against unauthorised access and shall be erased five years after their creation, unless they are required for monitoring procedures that are already ongoing.			
116		AM 41 <i>3a. Member States shall ensure that centralised bank account registers take appropriate measures so that employees are aware of the provisions in force, including the relevant data protection requirements. Such measures shall include special training programmes.</i>		
117	Chapter III			

Line	COM Proposal (8411/18 dd. 17/04/2018)	EP Position/Ammendments (A8-0442/2018, vote on 3.12.2018)	Council negotiation mandate (14792/18 dd. 21/11/2018)	Comments
118	Exchange of data between competent authorities and Financial Intelligence Units, and between Financial Intelligence Units		EXCHANGE OF DATA BETWEEN COMPETENT AUTHORITIES AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE UNITS, AND BETWEEN FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE UNITS	
119	Article 7 Requests for information by competent authorities to the Financial Intelligence Unit			
120	1. Subject to national procedural safeguards, each Member State shall ensure that its national Financial Intelligence Unit is required to reply to requests for financial information or financial analysis by its designated competent authorities referred to in Article 3(2), where that financial information or financial analysis is necessary, on a case-by-case basis, for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of serious criminal offences.	AM 42 1. Subject to national procedural safeguards, each Member State shall ensure that its national Financial Intelligence Unit is required to reply to , <i>in a timely manner, to reasoned</i> requests for financial information or financial analysis by its designated competent authorities referred to in Article 3(2) <i>in their respective Member State</i> , where that financial information or financial analysis is necessary, on a case-by-case basis, for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of serious criminal offences <i>and may be obtained by</i>	1. Subject to national procedural safeguards, each Member State shall ensure that its national Financial Intelligence Unit is required <i>entitled</i> to reply, <i>in a timely manner</i> , to requests for financial information or financial analysis by its designated competent authorities referred to in Article 3(2), where that financial information or financial analysis is necessary, on a case-by-case basis, for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of serious criminal offences. <i>Exemptions provided for under</i>	

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		<i>the requesting competent authorities in accordance with the applicable law. Exemptions provided for under Article 32(5) of Directive (EU) 2015/849 shall apply to the exchange. Any refusal shall be appropriately explained.</i>	<i>Article 32(5) of Directive (EU) 2015/849 shall apply.</i>	
121	2. The financial information and financial analysis received from the Financial Intelligence Unit may be processed by the competent authorities of the Member States for the specific purposes of preventing, detecting, investigating or prosecuting serious criminal offences other than the purposes for which personal data are collected in accordance with Article 4(2) of Directive (EU) 2016/680.			
122		AM 43 <i>2 a. Member States shall require designated competent authorities to provide feedback to the Financial Intelligence Unit about the use made of the information or analysis provided in accordance with this Article and about the outcome of the investigations or inspections performed on the basis of that information or analysis.</i>		

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123	Article 8 Requests of information by a Financial Intelligence Unit to competent authorities			
124	Subject to national procedural safeguards, each Member State shall ensure that its designated national competent authorities are required to reply to requests for law enforcement information by the national Financial Intelligence Unit, on a case-by-case basis, where the information is necessary for the prevention and combating of money laundering, associate predicate offences and terrorist financing.	AM 44 Subject to national procedural safeguards <i>and in accordance with the rules on the access to information by the Financial Intelligence Units as set out in Article 32(4) of Directive (EU) 2015/849</i> , each Member State shall ensure that its designated national competent authorities are required to reply to requests for law enforcement information by the national Financial Intelligence Unit, on a case-by-case basis, where the information is necessary for the prevention, detection and combating of money laundering, associate predicate offences and terrorist financing.	Subject to national procedural safeguards <i>and in addition to the access to information by the the Financial Intelligence Units, as provided for in Article 32(4) Directive (EU) 2015/849</i> , each Member State shall ensure that its designated national competent authorities are required to reply, <i>in a timely manner</i> , to requests for law enforcement information by the national Financial Intelligence Unit, on a case-by-case basis, where the information is necessary for the prevention and combating of money laundering, associate predicate offences and terrorist financing.	
125	Article 9 Exchange of information between Financial Intelligence Units of different Member States		<i>Article 9</i> <i>Exchange of information between Financial Intelligence Units of different Member States</i>	

Line	COM Proposal (8411/18 dd. 17/04/2018)	EP Position/Ammendments (A8-0442/2018, vote on 3.12.2018)	Council negotiation mandate (14792/18 dd. 21/11/2018)	Comments
126	1. Each Member State shall ensure that its Financial Intelligence Unit is enabled to exchange financial information or financial analysis with any Financial Intelligence Unit in the Union where that financial information or financial analysis is necessary for the prevention and combating of money laundering, associate predicate offences and terrorist financing.	AM 45 1. Each Member State shall ensure that its Financial Intelligence Unit is enabled to exchange exchanges financial information or financial analysis free of charge with any Financial Intelligence Unit in the Union where that financial information or financial analysis is necessary for the prevention, detection and combating of money laundering, associate predicate offences and terrorist financing in accordance with Article 53(1) of Directive (EU) 2015/849.	1. Each Member State shall ensure that its Financial Intelligence Unit is enabled to exchange financial information or financial analysis with any Financial Intelligence Unit in the Union where that financial information or financial analysis is necessary for the prevention and combating of money laundering, associate predicate offences and terrorist financing.	
127		AM 46 <i>1a. A Financial Investigation Unit may refuse to exchange information only in exceptional circumstances where the exchange could be contrary to fundamental principles of its national law. Those exceptions shall be specified in a way which prevents misuse of, and undue limitations on, the free exchange of information for analytical purposes. Any refusal shall be appropriately explained.</i>		

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128	2. Member States shall ensure that where a Financial Intelligence Unit is requested pursuant to paragraph 1 to exchange financial information or financial analysis, it shall do so as soon as possible and in any case no later than three days after the receipt of the request. In exceptional, duly justified cases, this time limit may be extended by a maximum of 10 days.	AM 47 2. Member States shall ensure that where a Financial Intelligence Unit is requested pursuant to paragraph 1 to exchange financial information or financial analysis, it shall do so as soon as possible and in any case no later than three days after the receipt of the request. In exceptional, duly justified cases, this time limit may be extended by a maximum of 10 days. <i>The same time limits apply for sending an appropriate explanation in case of refusals based on paragraph 1a.</i>	2. Member States shall ensure that where a Financial Intelligence Unit is requested pursuant to paragraph 1 to exchange financial information or financial analysis, it shall do so as soon as possible and in any case no later than three days after the receipt of the request. In exceptional, duly justified cases, this time limit may be extended by a maximum of 10 days.	
129	3. Member States shall ensure that, in exceptional and urgent cases, and by way of derogation from paragraph 2, where a Financial Intelligence Unit is requested pursuant to paragraph 1 to exchange financial information or financial analysis already in its possession that relates to specific investigations concerning an act or conduct qualified as a serious criminal offence, a Financial Intelligence Unit shall provide that information or analysis no later than 24 hours after the receipt of the request.	AM 48 3. Member States shall ensure that, in exceptional and urgent cases, and by way of derogation from paragraph 2, where a Financial Intelligence Unit is requested pursuant to paragraph 1 to exchange financial information or financial analysis already in its possession that relates to specific investigations concerning an act or conduct qualified as a serious criminal offence, a Financial Intelligence Unit shall provide that information or analysis <i>free of charge</i> no later	3. Member States shall ensure that, in exceptional and urgent cases, and by way of derogation from paragraph 2, where a Financial Intelligence Unit is requested pursuant to paragraph 1 to exchange financial information or financial analysis already in its possession that relates to specific investigations concerning an act or conduct qualified as a serious criminal offence, a Financial Intelligence Unit shall provide that information or analysis no later than 24 hours after the receipt of the request.	

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		than 24 hours after the receipt of the request.		
130	4. Member States shall ensure that a request issued pursuant to this Article and its response shall be transmitted by using the dedicated secure electronic communications network FIU.net or its successor. That network shall ensure the secure communication and shall be capable of producing a written record under conditions that allow ascertaining authenticity. In the event of technical failure of the FIU.net, the financial information or financial analysis shall be transmitted by any other appropriate means ensuring a high level of data security.		4. Member States shall ensure that a request issued pursuant to this Article and its response shall be transmitted by using the dedicated secure electronic communications network FIU.net or its successor. That network shall ensure the secure communication and shall be capable of producing a written record under conditions that allow ascertaining authenticity. In the event of technical failure of the FIU.net, the financial information or financial analysis shall be transmitted by any other appropriate means ensuring a high level of data security.	
131		AM 49 <i>4a. Member States shall ensure that the information exchanged pursuant to this Article is used only for the purpose for which it was sought or provided, and that any dissemination of that information by the receiving Financial Intelligence Unit to any other authority, agency or department, or any use of this information for purposes other than those</i>		

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		<i>originally approved, is made subject to the prior consent of the Financial Intelligence Unit providing the information.</i>		
132		AM 50 <i>4b. Member States shall ensure that the prior consent requested from the Financial Intelligence Unit under paragraph 4a is granted promptly and to the largest extent possible. The Financial Intelligence Unit from which consent is requested shall not refuse to grant consent unless it would clearly fall beyond the scope of application of this Directive, could lead to impairment of a criminal investigation, would be clearly disproportionate in light of the legitimate interests of a natural or legal person or of the Member State of the requested Financial Intelligence Unit, or would otherwise clearly not be in accordance with fundamental principles of national law of that Member State. Any such refusal to grant consent shall be appropriately explained.</i>		

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133		AM 51 <i>Article 9a</i> <i>Transfer of financial data to third countries</i>		
134		<i>The transfer of financial data to third countries and international partners, for the purposes laid down in this Directive shall only be allowed under the conditions laid down in Chapter V of Directive (EU) 2016/680 or Chapter V of Regulation (EU) 2016/679.</i>		
135		AM 52 <i>Article 9b</i> <i>Exchange of information between competent authorities in different Member States</i>		
136		<i>1. Subject to national procedural safeguards, each Member State shall ensure that its competent authorities designated under Article 3 (1) are enabled to exchange information obtained from the access to the national centralised bank account registries set up by the Member States in accordance with Article 32a of Directive (EU) 2015/849, upon request, and on a case-by-case</i>		

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		<i>basis, where that bank account information is necessary for the prevention and combating of money laundering, associate predicate offences and terrorist financing.</i>		
137		<i>2. Subject to national procedural safeguards, each Member State shall ensure that its competent authorities designated under Article 3 (2) are enabled to exchange financial information or financial analysis requested from the Financial Intelligence Unit from that Member State, upon request and on a case-by-case basis from a designated competent authority in another Member State, where that financial information or financial analysis is necessary for the prevention and combating of money laundering, associate predicate offences and terrorist financing.</i>		
138		<i>3. Member States shall ensure that a request issued pursuant to this Article and its response are transmitted using dedicated secure electronic communications ensuring a high level of data security. That network shall be</i>		

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		<i>capable of producing a written record under conditions that allow authenticity of the request and its response to be ascertained.</i>		
139	Chapter IV			
140	Europol			
141	Article 10 Access by Europol to bank account information and exchange of information between Europol and Financial Intelligence Units	AM 53 Access by Europol to Provision of bank account information and exchange of information between to Europol and Financial Intelligence Units.		
142	1. Each Member State shall ensure that its Europol National Unit replies to duly justified requests related to bank account information made by the Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation established by Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council ('Europol') on a case-by-case basis within the limits of its responsibilities and for the performance of its tasks.	AM 54 1. Each Member State shall ensure that its Europol National Unit replies is entitled to reply to duly justified requests related to bank account information made by the Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation established by Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council ('Europol') on a case-by-case basis within the limits of its responsibilities and for the	1. Each Member State shall ensure that its Europol National Unit replies competent authorities are entitled to reply, through the Europol National Unit or by direct contacts with Europol if allowed by that Member State , to duly justified requests related to bank account information made by the Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation established by Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council ('Europol') on a case-by-case basis	

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		performance of its tasks. <i>Article 7 (7) of Regulation (EU) 2016/794 shall apply.</i>	within the limits of its responsibilities and for the performance of its tasks. <i>Article 7(7) of Regulation (EU) 2016/794 shall apply.</i>	
143	2. Each Member State shall ensure that its Financial Intelligence Unit replies to duly justified requests related to financial information and financial analysis made by Europol through the Europol National Unit within the limits of its responsibilities and for the performance of its tasks.	AM 55 <i>deleted</i>	2. Each Member State shall ensure that its Financial Intelligence Unit replies <i>is entitled to reply</i> to duly justified requests related to financial information and financial analysis made by Europol through the Europol National Unit, <i>or by direct contacts between the Financial Intelligence Unit and Europol if allowed by that Member State</i> , within the limits of its responsibilities and for the performance of its tasks. <i>Exemptions provided for under Article 32(5) of Directive (EU) 2015/849 shall apply. Article 7(7) of Regulation (EU) 2016/794 shall also apply.</i>	
144	3. Exchange of information under paragraphs 1 and 2 shall take place electronically through SIENA and in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/794. The language used for the request and the exchange of	AM 56 <i>deleted</i>	3. Exchange of information <i>between the competent authorities, Financial Intelligence Units or Europol National Units and Europol</i> under paragraphs 1 and 2, <i>respectively</i> , shall take place electronically through SIENA and	

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	information shall be that applicable to SIENA.		in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/794 <i>or via the FIU.Net or its successor where applicable.</i> The language used for the request and the exchange of information shall be that applicable to SIENA.	
145		AM 57 <i>Article 10 a</i> <i>Exchange of information between Europol and Financial Intelligence Units</i>		
146		<i>1. Each Member State shall ensure that its Financial Intelligence Unit is entitled to reply to duly justified requests made by Europol through the Europol National Unit that are related to financial information and financial analysis on a case-by-case basis within the limits of the responsibilities of Europol and for the performance of its tasks.</i>		
147		<i>2. Exemptions provided for under Article 32(5) of Directive (EU) 2015/849 shall apply to the exchange. Any refusal shall be appropriately explained.</i>		
148		<i>3. Europol shall provide feedback to the FIU through the Europol National Unit about the use made of the information or analysis provided in accordance with this</i>		

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		<i>Article and about the outcome of the investigations or inspections performed on the basis of this information or analysis in line with Regulation (EU) 2016/794.</i>		
149		AM 58 <i>Article 10 b Detailed arrangements for the exchange of information</i>		
150		<i>1. Exchange of information under Articles 10 and 10a shall take place electronically through SIENA and in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/794. The language used for the request and the exchange of information shall be that applicable to SIENA.</i>		
151		<i>2. The information shall be exchanged as soon as possible and in any case no later than five days after the receipt of the request. In exceptional, duly justified cases, this time limit may be extended by a maximum of ten days.</i>		
152	Article 11 Data protection requirements			
153	1. The processing of personal data related to bank account information, financial information	AM 59 1. The processing of personal		

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	and financial analysis referred to in Article 10(1) and (2) shall be performed only by the persons within Europol who have been specifically designated and authorised to perform those tasks.	data related to bank account information, financial information and financial analysis referred to in Article 10(1) and (2) shall be performed only by the persons within Europol who have been specifically designated and authorised to perform those tasks <i>means of operational analysis projects, in respect of which the specific safeguards laid down in Article 18 (3) of Regulation (EU) 2016/794 shall apply.</i>		
154	2. Europol shall inform the data protection officer appointed in accordance with Article 41 of Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of each exchange of information pursuant to Article 10 of this Directive.	AM 60 2. Europol shall inform the data protection officer appointed in accordance with Article 41 of Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of each exchange of information pursuant to Article 10 <i>Articles 10 and 10a</i> of this Directive.		
155	Chapter V			
156	Additional provisions related to the Processing of Personal data			
157	Article 12 Scope			

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158	This Chapter shall only apply to designated competent authorities and Financial Intelligence Units in the exchange of information pursuant to Chapter III and in respect of exchanges of financial information and financial analysis involving the Europol National Units pursuant to Chapter IV.			
159	Article 13 Processing of sensitive data	AM 61 Processing of sensitive <i>personal</i> data		
160	1. The processing of information revealing a person's race or ethnic origin, political opinions, religion or philosophical beliefs, trade union membership, health, sexual life or sexual orientation may only be allowed to the extent that it is strictly necessary and relevant in a specific case	AM 62 1. The processing of information <i>personal data</i> revealing a person's race or ethnic origin, political opinions, religion <i>religious</i> or philosophical beliefs, trade union membership, <i>data concerning</i> health, sexual <i>or data concerning a natural person's sex</i> life or sexual orientation shall only be allowed to the extent that it is strictly necessary and relevant in a specific case in accordance with Article 10 of Directive (EU) 2016/680.	1. The processing of information revealing a person's race or ethnic origin, political opinions, religion or philosophical beliefs, trade union membership, health, sexual life or sexual orientation may only be allowed to the extent that it is strictly necessary and relevant in a specific case, <i>subject to appropriate safeguards for the rights and freedoms of the data subject.</i>	
161	2. Only persons specifically authorised may access and process the data referred to in	AM 63 2. Only persons specifically	2. Only persons specifically authorised <i>by the controller</i> may	

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	paragraph 1 under the instruction of the data protection officer	authorised <i>and trained</i> may access and process the data referred to in paragraph 1 under the instruction of the data protection officer	access and process the data referred to in paragraph 1 under the instruction of the data protection officer.	
162	Article 14 Records of information requests			
163	Member States shall ensure that the requesting and the responding authorities maintain records relating to requests for information pursuant to this Directive. Those records shall contain at least the following information:		Member States shall ensure that the requesting and the responding authorities maintain records relating to requests for information pursuant to this Directive. Those records shall contain at least the following information:	
164	(a) the name and contact details of the organisation and personnel member requesting the information;	AM 64 (a) the name and contact details of the organisation and personnel member requesting the information; <i>and, as far as possible, the identity of the recipient of the results of the query or search.</i>		
165	(b) the reference to the national case in relation to which the information is requested;			
166	(c) the requests made pursuant to this Directive and their executing measures.	AM 65 (c) <i>the subject matter of</i> the requests made pursuant to this Directive and their executing measures.	(c) the <i>subject matter of the</i> requests made pursuant to this Directive; and their	

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167			<i>(d) any executing measures of such requests.</i>	
168	The records shall be kept for a period of five years, and shall be used solely for the purpose of verification of the lawfulness of the processing of personal data. The authorities concerned shall make all records available, upon request, to the national supervisory authority.			
169	Article 15 Restrictions to data subjects rights			
170	Member States shall adopt legislative measures restricting, in whole or in part, the data subject's right of access to personal data relating to him or her processed under this Directive in order to:	AM 66 Member States shall may adopt legislative measures restricting, in whole or in part, the data subject's right of access to personal data relating to him or her processed under this Directive in order to: accordance with Article 15(1) of Directive (EU) 2016/680.	Member States shall may adopt legislative measures restricting, in whole or in part, the data subject's right of access to personal data relating to him or her processed under this Directive to the extent that, and for as long as, such a restriction constitutes a necessary and proportionate measure in a democratic society with due regard for fundamental rights and the legitimate interests of the natural person concerned in order to:	
171	(a) enable the Financial Intelligence Unit or the competent national authority to fulfil its tasks properly for the purposes of this Directive;	<i>deleted</i>	(a) — enable the Financial Intelligence Unit or the competent national authority to fulfil its tasks	

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			properly for the purposes of this Directive;	
172	(b) avoid obstructing official or legal inquiries, analyses, investigations or procedures for the purposes of this Directive and to ensure that the prevention, investigation and detection of money laundering, terrorist financing or other serious criminal offences is not jeopardised.	<i>deleted</i>	(b) avoid obstructing official or legal inquiries, analyses, investigations or procedures for the purposes of this Directive and to ensure that	
173			(c) <i>avoid prejudicing</i> the prevention, investigation and detection of money laundering, terrorist financing or other serious criminal offences is not jeopardised.	
174	Chapter VI			
175	Final provisions			
176	Article 16 Monitoring			
177	1. Member States shall review the effectiveness of their systems to combat serious criminal offences by	AM 67 1. Member States shall review the effectiveness <i>and efficiency</i> of their systems to combat <i>with regard</i>		

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	maintaining comprehensive statistics.	<i>to the use of financial and other information for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of</i> serious criminal offences by maintaining comprehensive statistics.		
178	2. By [6 months after the entry into force] at the latest, the Commission shall establish a detailed programme for monitoring the outputs, results and impacts of this Directive.			
179	The monitoring programme shall set out the means by which and the intervals at which the data and other necessary evidence will be collected. It shall specify the action to be taken by the Commission and by the Member States in collecting and analysing the data and other evidence.			
180	Member States shall provide the Commission with the data and other evidence necessary for the monitoring.			
181	3. In any event, the statistics referred to in paragraph 1 shall include the following information:			
182	(a) the number of searches carried out by designated competent			

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	authorities in accordance with Article 4;			
183	(b) data measuring the volume of requests issued by each authority covered by this Directive, the follow-up given to those requests, the number of cases investigated, the number of persons prosecuted, the number of persons convicted for serious criminal offences, where such information is available;			
184	(c) data measuring the time it takes an authority to respond to a request after the receipt of the request;			
185	(d) if available, data measuring the cost of human or IT resources that are dedicated to domestic and cross border requests falling under this Directive.			
186	4. Member States shall organise the production and gathering of the statistics and shall transmit the statistics referred to in paragraph 3 to the Commission on an annual basis.			
187	Article 17 Relationship to other instruments			
188	1. Member States may continue to apply bilateral or multilateral		1. <i>This Directive shall not preclude</i> Member States may	

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	agreements or arrangements between themselves on the exchange of information between competent authorities that are in force on the date of entry into force of this Directive, in so far as such agreements or arrangements are compatible with this Directive.		continue to apply from <i>maintaining or concluding</i> bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements between themselves on the exchange of information between competent authorities <i>or on mutual legal assistance</i> that are in force on the date of entry into force of this Directive , in so far as such agreements or arrangements are compatible with <i>Union Law, in particular</i> this Directive.	
189	2. This Directive is without prejudice to any obligations and commitments of Member States or of the Union by virtue of bilateral or multilateral agreements with third countries.		2. This Directive is without prejudice to any obligations and commitments of Member States or of the Union by virtue of <i>existing</i> bilateral or multilateral agreements with third countries.	
190			3. <i>Without prejudice to the division of competence between the Union and the Member States, in accordance with Union law, Member States shall notify the Commission of their intention to enter into negotiations on, and to conclude, agreements between Member States and third countries.</i>	

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191			<i>If, within two months of the receipt of the notification of a Member State's intention to enter into the negotiations referred to in the first subparagraph, the Commission concludes that the negotiations are likely to undermine the objectives of Union negotiations underway with the third countries concerned or to lead to an agreement which is incompatible with Union law, it shall inform the Member State accordingly.</i>	
192			<i>Member States shall keep the Commission regularly informed of any such negotiations and, where appropriate, invite the Commission to participate as an observer.</i>	
193			<i>Member States shall be authorised to provisionally apply or to conclude agreements with third countries, provided that they are compatible with Union law and do not harm the object and purpose of the relevant policies of the Union. The Commission shall adopt such authorisation decisions by implementing acts. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory</i>	

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			<i>procedure referred to in Article 18a.</i>	
194	Article 18 Evaluation			
195	1. By [OJ please insert date: three years after the date of transposition of this Directive] at the latest, and every three years thereafter, the Commission shall draw up a report on the implementation of this Directive and submit it to the European Parliament and to the Council. The report shall be made public.	AM 68 1. By [OJ please insert date: three two years after the date of transposition of this Directive] at the latest, and every three years thereafter, the Commission shall draw up a report on the implementation of this Directive and submit it to the European Parliament and to the Council. The report shall be made public.		
196		AM 69 <i>1 a. The Commission shall assess the obstacles and opportunities to enhance cooperation between FIUs in the Union including the possibility and appropriateness of establishing a coordination and support mechanism, such as an EU FIU.</i>		
197	2. No sooner than six years after the date of transposition of this Directive, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this			

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	Directive and present a report on the main findings to the European Parliament and the Council. The evaluation shall be conducted according to the Commission's better regulation Guidelines. The report shall also include an evaluation of how fundamental rights and principles recognised by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union have been respected.			
198	3. For the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 2, Member States shall provide the Commission with necessary information for the preparation of the reports. The Commission shall take into account the statistics submitted by Member States under Article 16 and may request additional information from Member States and supervisory authorities.			
199			Article 18a <i>Committee procedure</i>	
200			1. <u><i>The Commission shall be assisted by a committee. This committee shall be a committee</i></u>	

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			<u><i>within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.</i></u>	
201			2. <u><i>Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.</i></u>	
202	Article 19 Transposition			
203	1. Member States shall adopt and publish the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by XXY [26 months after the date of entry into force of Directive (EU) (...)/2018: OJ please insert number of Directive amending Directive (EU) 2015/849] at the latest. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.	AM 70 Member States shall adopt and publish the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by <i>no later than...</i> [26-24 months after the date of entry into force of Directive (EU) (...)/2018- OJ please insert number of Directive amending Directive (EU) 2015/849 ⁺]. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.	1. Member States shall adopt and publish the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by XXY [26-24 months after the date of entry into force of <i>this</i> Directive (EU) (...)/2018: OJ please insert number of Directive amending Directive (EU) 2015/849 at the latest. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.	
204		⁺ <i>OJ: please insert number of Directive amending Directive (EU) 2015/849]</i>		
205	When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be			

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	accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.			
206		AM 71 <i>1a. By [OJ please insert date: three years after the date of transposition of this Directive] at the latest, the Commission shall draw up a report assessing the necessity of specific measures to ensure diagonal cooperation, i.e. cooperation between Financial Intelligence Units in one Member States with competent authorities in another Member State. The report shall be submitted to the European Parliament and to the Council and be accompanied by a legislative proposal, if considered necessary.</i>		
207		AM 72 <i>1b. By [OJ please insert date: three years after the date of transposition of this Directive] at the latest, the Commission shall draw up a report assessing the necessity of specific measures to ensure uniformity in the</i>		

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		<i>organisational status and role conferred on Financial Intelligence Units under the national law of Member States, to ensure efficient cooperation and exchange of information. The report shall be submitted to the European Parliament and to the Council and be accompanied by a legislative proposal, if considered necessary.</i>		
208	2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.			
209	Article 20 Repeal of Decision 2000/642/JHA			
210	Decision 2000/642/JHA is repealed with effect from [<i>the date of transposition of this Directive</i>].			
211	Article 21 Entry into force			
212	This Directive shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> .			

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213	Article 22 Addressees			
214	This Directive is addressed to the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.			
215	Done at Strasbourg,			
216	For the European Parliament For the Council			
217	The President The President			